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New-York Daily Tribme.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1894.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Count of Paris died at Stowe House, England. === Emperor's William's speech at Königsberg is the universal topic of discussion in Germany. - Professor Helmholtz died in Berlin. - China has sent a note to the European Powers, throwing the blame for the war upon Japan. - Mieses defeated Tarrasch in the German Chess Congress at Liepsic, === The Trades' Union Congress at Norwich, England, closed.

Domestic.-Heavy rain fell in Wisconsin and Michigan, checking the progress of the forest fires, = Ex-Senator Fassett had a conference in Albany with friends of the other anti-Morton candidates for Governor. ==== In the Constitutional Convention the forestry amendment was advanced to third reading. - Governor Flower visited the State Fair at Syracuse; prizes were awarded in the various classes of horses. === Another member of the crew of the Samuel Tyzak died from yellow fever at Baltimore. - One man was killed and several were injured in a longshoremen's riot in Savannah, = General George Stoneman was buried

City and Suburban.-William T. Winsor, a wealthy Brooklyn man, committed suicide at the Astor House, = The New-York Athletic Club celebrated its twenty-sixth anniversary at Travers' Island. ==== The long drouth was broken with a tremendously heavy rainfall. Many more garment workers went on strike. A man was killed by lightning at Newark. Winners at Gravesend: Louise filly, Live Oak, Counter Tenor, Ramapo, Black Hawk, Wah Jim, Dobbins.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Showers, followed by clear weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 74 degrees; lowest, 70 degrees; average, 72 degrees.

The Giants have started on their Western tour, and the eyes of the baseball world will follow Ward and his men as they journey through Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburg, Louisville and Cincinnati, playing three games in each city. The rain stopped the game at Cleveland, and as Boston and Baltimore both won, the Giants lose a little ground, although not enough to deprive them of second place in the race. The local team has a hard road ahead, but their loyal friends in New-York can depend upon the players to do their best. If it is pos sible to bring back that pennant to New-York the Glants will do it.

Throughout the Orient a belief prevails that lunatics are under the special protection of Providence, and they are therefore treated with charity and consideration by the people and permitted to roam about at liberty. There is much to give strength to this Eastern superstition in the astonishing preservation from death yesterday morning of a former employe of the Street-Cleaning Department. Crazed by the loss of his job and the consequent destitution of his wife and children, he first gashed his wrists with a piece of broken glass and then jumped through the window into the street, fifty feet below, where he was subsequently found sitting quietly on the curbstone with no other injuries save the cuts on his wrists and sprained ankles.

Germany has lost one of her most illustrious sons, and the world at large one of its most useful citizens, by the death at Berlin yesterday of Professor Hermann von Helmholtz, whose name will rank among the foremost scientists of the nineteenth century. His discoveries range over the field of optics, acoustics, therapeutics and physiology, and many of them, notably the invention of the ophthalmometer and of the ophthalmoscope, have proved of incalculable service to his fellow reatures. Unlike so many of his brother physiologists, who restrict their sphere of usefulness to investigation and discovery, he sought by every means in his power to popularize the branches of science in which he labored, so that the masses of humanity should reap the fruit of his labors both knowledge and in applied results. Nor is this the least among his many well-carned titles to

According to the testimony of Goetne, Mephistopheles, who, thanks to the German poet, has been advanced from a subordinate spirit of evil to the prince of devils, is an unhappy and paradoxical creature, who, while seeking to do evil, is always achieving good. If one could look deep down into the heart of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, it is likely that it would be found that he has a similar opinion of the Police Commissioners. He cannot approve of the fact that they went ahead with the police trials during the recess of the Lexow Committee, but he'is much gratified with the results of their labors. The position is raticual enough, but there need be no apprehension that serious harm has been done. The movement to remedy the evils of our police system has got beyond the influence of the considerations which were potent before away as sheer waste, the greater part never ing more tolerance and charity toward differing

the Senate Committee began its work. to harry the witnesses. In this view of the case | engineers that the canal can be completed and it may turn out that no harm has been done by put in working order for \$100,000,000, the Police Commissioners in their insistence on

At last the great drouth which has prevailed throughout the Northern States of the Union since the middle of July has come to an end, and from early yesterday morning until nightfall rain fell almost without intermission throughout the entire country from Down East to the Far West. It came none too soon. For not only have crops of every kind suffered terribly, but the great forest fires which have been attended by such appalling destruction of life and property in Wisconsin and Minnesota during the last fortnight have owed their origin to the phenomenal dryness of the weather. The drouth in the North seems all the more inexplicable when it is borne in mind that the summer of 1894 will remain on record as one of the rainlest ever experienced by the South.

THE BREAK IN LOUISIANA.

The revolt of Democratic sugar-planters against their party, in the judgment of men who know the situation well, must cost that party several members of Congress. Ex-Governor Warmoth predicted that the Sugar and Whiskey tariff would end in the defeat of three Democratic candidates in Louisiana, and there are now many who believe it will cause the defeat of four. Ordinarily what the voters want has little to do with the results of an election in that State. But the malcontents in this case are men of great, if not absolutely controlling, influence in the districts they represent, and it may not be found feasible to destroy all that influence and make their votes impotent by the customary measures.

Congress has deprived the sugar-planters of the bounty which the McKinley act gave them. It is a matter of record that under this act the production of cane sugar had quickly become the largest ever known in this country, with every prospect of further great increase. The faith of the Government having been pledged to maintain the bounty for a fixed term of years. the planters were encouraged to invest largely in machinery and other preparations for an expansion of the business, and it is a question which the courts will probably have to decide whether the United States can alter its policy and its law without compensation to those who have acted upon its pledges. The party by which this blow is dealt to the sugar-planters of Louisiana-a blow which they naturally consider most foul-is the very party which the great majority of them have repeatedly supported, and aided in gaining victories by methods which they would not now like to have employed against themselves. It is in a measure by their own acts that the protection of American industries has been denied a single vote or voice from Louisiana, and the blow was struck by Democratic Senators and Representatives from that very State, who had power to defeat the new tariff but refused, and yet professed loudly their devotion to the industry which, at the dictates of a party caucus, they ruthlessly sacrificed.

Between the sugar monopoly and protection or sugar-producers the Democratic Congress gave preference to the Sugar Trust, and bestowed upon it many millions as a gift while taking from the producers the bounty pledged by the Government. There is nothing strange in the result. But it is well that the planters should understand, even from the outset, that the Republican party, while justified by its principles in granting a bounty without duties on imports which had proved inadequate for protection, has even greater reason than it had in 1890 to refuse any duty on imported sugar and any favor whatever to the Sugar Trust. That monopoly has made itself the fee of all ne longer claim the benefit of the protective pol- ments; and it would be difficult to decide which icy which it contributed largely to defeat, and of these two characteristics was regarded by by its shameless greed has done much to bring French Royalists as the more unprincely. into disfavor. It has chosen such favor as can be bought from enemies of Protection, and will to produce useful sovereigns, they lack the inassuredly find the friends of Protection in no way inclined to help it. If any of the planters think their interests are identical with those of the Sugar Trust, they make a mistake in look-

ing to the Republican party for help. The Republican party did wisely in abolishing the duty on imported sugar and substituting the bounty to domestic producers. It did not do wisely in leaving any fraction of duty for the protection of refiners, who had even then publiely admitted that they needed no protection whatever. The experience of the last four years has conclusively proved that any duty on refined sugar was entirely without justification or excuse. The Republicans, who decided differently in 1890, have been made to feel most keenly the consequences of their error, which, however honest then, cannot be repeated in the light of all that is now known. The Sugar Trust has plundered the people without decency for years; it has insolently chosen its part with the enemies of protection for home industries; it has debauched Congress and covered self-government with dishonor. In future the party which offered a bounty to American producers of sugar may be expected to grant nothing whatever to the refiners. That the producing interest fared incomparably better with free sugar and the bounty than it ever did with the duty on sugar the experience of the last forty years has abundantly demonstrated.

THE PANAMA PROJECT REVIVED. The suspension of work on the Nicaragua Canal has been followed by an artificial attempt to revive the Panama project. Capital to the extent of \$13,000,000 is to be secured by a new issue of shares, of which all but \$4,000,000 is said to have been disposed of by the liquidator among contractors and friends of the old enterprise. The machinery, plant and good-will of the bankrupt company are to be turned over to the new organization or syndicate, which is expected to complete the canal with the aid of French, English and American Investors. The value of these assets is largely hypothetical, and the project in its revised form seems to be either a convenient device for winding up the liquidation of the bankrupt concern, or a practical method of prolonging indefinitely the new concession from the Colombian Government through the payment of \$1,000,000 in cash. That Government would have acted more shrewdly if it had allowed the contract to lapse under limitations, and taken possession of the unfinished work and plant for the purpose of selling a new concession to any syndicate offering to complete

the canal. A capital of \$13,000,000 is insignificant when the magnitude of the undertaking is taken into consideration. The lowest estimate made by experienced French engineers of the cost of finishing the canal, with locks and not at sea level, is \$100,000,000, and there is no probability that this vast amount of capital can be secured for the purpose in either Europe or America. The Panama scandal, with its revelations of incompetence, waste and corruption, has naturally tended to warn investors that canal speculations the Rev. George E. Horr, jr., the Editor are ruinous. About \$265,000,000 was sunk in a of "The Watchman," in his article on the secufraction of the work variously estimated at a lar press, asks almost exactly the same question tenth, a fifth or a third of the whole. It is true about secular journals, Mr. M. C. Ayres, the that not more than \$80,000,000 of this sum represented investments in plant and work that religious journals could be improved by

dence will come the easier now that it has been the largest allowance is made for corruption and demonstrated that those against whom it is di- extravagance in previous operations, prudent inrected are not likely to have it in their power vestors will have little faith in the assurances of

Indeed, recent experience both in Nicaragua going ahead with their trials. Whatever were and at Panama tends to demonstrate that an intheir intentions, good may have resulted from teroceanic canal uniting the Caribbean and the Pacific can be economically and successfully constructed only as a Government enterprise. When the capital is raised by the negotiation of successive issues of bonds the work inevitably drags, the face value of the shares represents only a fraction of what is actually invested, and the enterprise either dribbles out or is swamped in a sea of speculation, mismanagement and corruption. With Government backing the securities would be sold above par, and the cost of the work would not be doubled or trebled by delay and financial embarrassments. The Suez Canal was conducted, it is true, as a corporation enterprise, but the Khediye's shares formed two-fifths of the whole, and the cost of the work, even with the increased expenditures involved by English opposition and Turkish duplicity, was not on the same scale with the later enterprises on this continent. A Government guarantee and systematic methods of official inspection are the indispensable conditions of the completion of either of these colossal undertak-

THE COUNT OF PARIS.

The career of the Count of Paris, which has been brought to a close by death in exile, illustrates the disadvantages of royal birth. A good schoolmaster was spoiled by the accident of his Capet pedigree just as an expert locksmith and fair mechanic was lost in Louis XVI. With his studious tastes, capacity for literary work and lucidity of style as a writer, the Count of Paris was designed by Nature for the quiet, laborious life of a college professor and magazine contributor. An intelligent traveller, he wrote in his youth an excellent account of the Lebanon massacre; an alert member of General McClellan's staff, he made a valuable contribution to the military history of the Civil War; and a painstaking investigator of trades unions and social science in England, he was the author of many thoughtful pamphlets and essays. If he had not been embarrassed and harassed by the misfortunes of royal birth and dynastic obligation, he would have made larger use of his genuine abilities as a writer and obtained general recognition for habits of philosophical reflection. As it was, he was despised by his Royalist followers as a prince who dabbled in literature instead of holding himself in reserve for a political revolution, and was condemned with faint praise by a cynical world, which could not reconcile his pedantry with the traditions of his race.

If the political conditions in France after 1848 had permitted the peaceful restoration of constitutional monarchy, the Count of Paris would have discharged the royal functions with cousummate tact and flexibility of mind. He would have respected constitutional restraints, and adapted himself to the order of democratic rule and popular sovereignty very much as Queen Victoria has done. He would have been less popular with his subjects, because he was cold and unsympathetic by nature; but he would not have made himself ridiculous, as King Louis Philippe succeeded in doing, by inviting trades people to court and courting the affections of all classes with vulgar impetuosity. He would not have affected democratic manners like King Pear, but would have remembered Chateaubriand's maxim that popularity is a woman to be mastered rather than wooed; and he would have reigned with a proper degree of stateliness befitting his rank, and would have distinguished himself as a royal patron of letters and art. From this illustrious career he was excluded by the tawdry splendors and political crimes of the Emptre and by the establishment of the Republic as a permanent form of government. He was left at liberty in exile to cultivate his book ish tastes and to take good care of his inves-

stinct of intriguers, and have no talent for reactionary plots and dynastic conspiracies. The Count of Paris would have been a wise and conservative ruler if he had been called to the throne; but as a Pretender he was as harmless as the impracticable Count of Chambord, who prevented the reconciliation of the two branches of the Bourbon house by his refusal to abandon the white flag of Henry IV. He lacked audacity; he abhorred underground diplomacy; he was a pedant and a philosopher when the Royalists required a man of action; and he had the characteristic Orleans aversion to spending money. These qualities of mind made him as inoffensive an enemy of the Republic as the recluse of Frohsdorff, with his fapatical faith in the divine right of governing. The Count of Paris did not believe in it; and this lack of faith rendered his pretensions to the throne of the Bourbons unreal and almost fantastic when he became, after the death of the Count of Chambord, the rightful representative of historic French royalty. He had neither talent nor heart for the discreditable Boulangist intrigues into which he was drawn against his better judg-

ment. A Pretender of this type, standing for the divine right of kings but known to entertain ideas of constitutional monarchy hardly distinguishable from the Presidential functions, was the most serviceable opponent that the Republic could have had. If his death be a misfortune to France, it is because it substitutes for an innocuous and useful enemy of existing institutions a prince of less conservative temper and more ungovernable passions, who may plunge into reactionary intrigues and revive Royalist hopes. Otherwise it is of small account beyond marking the close of a misfit career, in which the actor was curiously ill adapted to his part as the last of the Bourbons. The most useful and honorable passage of it was that which recorded his military service in Virginia.

RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR JOURNALISM; "Zion's Herald," of Boston, has persuaded three representative secular editors to tell how. in their opinion, religious journals might be improved, and two well-known editors of religious journals to suggest improvements in the secular press. It is often said that every adult American feels himself competent to edit a paper quite as well as the man who has the job, if not better. And so possibly, also, the average editor himself may feel the same way with reference to his brother editors. Mr. E. H. Clement, for instance, the accomplished Editor of "The Boston Transcript," is sure he could improve the average religious paper if he were its editor, though out of modesty he never would have mentioned the fact if "Zion's Heraid" had not besought him to do so. Referring first to the enviable lot of the religious editor in having a week to get ready for press, he asks why we should not find in the religious press an earnest, dispassionate and candid treatment of public questions.

It is an interesting fact, by the way, that Editor of "The Boston Daily Advertiser," thinks actually done, the remainder having been flung broadening the scope of their news, by exhibit-

than the past, by improving the literary quality duty to set the erring public right, and to beof the editorial page, and, finally, by observing the Golden Rule and the Ninth Commandment when criticising secular papers. Mr. Ayres makes these rather serious suggestions with a most commendable absence of offensive dogmatism; but, all the same, we feel pretty sure that the good brethren of the religious press will give him some truly "Apostolic blows and knocks" when they get back from their fishing. Mr. Stephen O'Meara, the Editor of "The Boston Journal," thinks the "make-up" of many religious papers might be improved. The headings of the articles are not always expressive or impressive, and the articles themselves are not attractively arranged, a charge which, perhaps, the religious editor will answer by saying that people who read a religious paper do not need the artificial stimulus of an attractive "make-up"; they read as a duty.

Dr. H. K. Carrell, of "The Independent," and Dr. George E. Horr, jr., of "The Watchman," tell how the secular press might be improved, and what they say will, in the main, commend itself to every reputable secular editor. Dr. Carroll begins by asserting that the secular press, taken as a whole, is a splendid moral censor. "It is," he says, "a constant and effective teacher of righteousness"-a declaration that might be profitably noted by a small class of clerical gentlemen who assail the press as satante on Sunday, and try to project themselves into its columns on the other six days of the week. In Dr. Carroll's opinion, however, many secular papers print unclean and unwholesome news, which, in fact, is not news at all, in the true sense of the word. Dr. Horr makes the same criticism, and certainly every candid newspaper man will admit that in some cases it is deserved. But though these gentlemen do not speak of it, the moral tone of secular journalism is constantly improving. There are black sheep in the journalistic fold as there are in every other fold. But they are neither as numerous nor as influential as they once were, nor as some of our religious contemporaries believe they are

SWEAT SHOP SLAVERY.

Public sympathy with the garment workers of this city is founded on reason, and the premature report that they had won their strike was exceedingly welcome. They did not abandon heir work for any trivial cause or in an indeent manner. They had reached the point of realizing and agreeing that the conditions to which they were subjected were intolerable, and they took the only course which offered a hope of improvement. They complain of many things ads from rushing in where genuine explorers and in every case justly, we believe. Their earnings have long been extremely meagre, but recently they have been compelled to work almost double time in order to get their six dollars a week or less. Formerly the "task," as the trade calls it, was a number of garments which could be completed in three days of twelve or fourteen hours each. Lately the number of gar ments in the task has been increased from seven to ten, twelve and even fifteen, with no increase of pay. A protest against compulsion to such oil as this implies is imperative. It is not for the general interest of society, and therefore it s not for the permanent interest of any part of society, that human beings should have to work from eighteen to twenty hours out of the twenty-four.

There is some dispute in the trade as to the orimary responsibility for this state of things. The manufacturers assert, or at least it is asserted in their behalf by trade organs, that they to not fix the prices which contractors pay, and that they derive no benefit whatever from the present system. The contractors, on the other hand, say that they cannot bind themselves to better terms for operatives without the support and practical guarantee of manufacturers. The latest phase of the negotiations is a demand on the part of the strikers that the contractors with whom they deal directly shall give bonds to keep their agreement to a ten hours' day and a fixed scale of wages. They declare that a promse without a bond is worthless. The contractors allege that this would put them at the mercy of the manufacturers, and they add that the point progress toward a settlement of the trouble | and practical aid. This collection ought to be was interrupted on Friday. If public opinion counts for as much in labor disputes as is commonly believed, the strikers will win, though perhaps not so quickly as was expected a day

or two ago. The community has a strong interest, as we have said, in this controversy, and would have if it concerned only excessive toll and very small wages. But these are not the only factors in the trouble, nor are they from the point of view of society at large the most important. The conditions under which these poor creatures do their work constitute the most odious and the most threatening feature of what has become universally known as the sweating system. The word graphically depicts the fact. Crowded into narrow, miserable rooms, breathing poisoned air continuously, contracting and communicating disease and contaminating the garments they handle, the victims of this system who are pleading their own cause are not the only victims of it, nor are they in fact pleading for themselves alone. If the public is concerned in the enforcement of laws to protect health and bound to insist upon a rigid application of sanitary science in the care of streets, tenements, factories, schools, hospitals and the water supply; If individual liberty is justly curtailed be fore it can trespass on the common welfarethen surely neither the interest, authority nor obligation of the people ceases at the doors of these sweat shops. Existence within them is not industrial freedom, and bears only the remotest resemblance to it. Essentially it is human bondage, without any of the alleviations which commonly inhere in the institution of slavery. It is a reproach to New-York that such a system can be maintained here. It ought to be abolished through the influence of enlight ened self-interest. If that force is ineffectual, it must be abolished by law.

TRIUMPHS OF ARCTIC FAILURE.

Little ground remains for the often-made complaint that Arctic quests are fruitless. Nothing is fruitless that increases useful knowledge. And what knowledge is more useful than that which directly tends to the preservation and prolongation of human life? The grateful tributes paid to such men as Jenner, Virchow and Pasteur are well deserved, for they have braved the dangers of disease to win immunity therefrom for others. But a corresponding esteem should not be denied those heroic souls who, to secure the safety of their fellow-men, have endured the perils of the realm of ice and the dread horrors of the Arctic night. Especially is this true concerning those who have not the solace of appar ent victory to reward them for their pains, but who come home from their arduous undertakings with torn and trailing banners and leaving wrecked ships behind. There is such a thing as the triumph of defeat, and it is through what seem to be their failures that these men have done their greatest service to the world. Two noteworthy instances of such unselfish and exalted labors have occurred this year in tw Arctic expeditions which have recently returned in what the injudicious multitude takes for disaster. No blunder could be greater, no injustice more cruel, than such an estimate. Happily it is unwitting, and founded upon a not unnatural misapprehension of the facts. People have so long been accustomed to seeing Arctic expeditions set out to explore the unknown regions and to reach the Pole itself that they are quite pardonable for not at first sight recognizing the

speak for these adventurers the meed of praise they have so fairly won. Let it no longer be imagined, then, that the

one party sought actually to reach the Pole by

way of the Spitzbergen seas, or even to pene-

trate to a higher latitude than had previously been attained. By no means. The object was to demonstrate that an Arctic expedition, equipped with all the resources and appliances of the latest science, was of necessity foredoomed to utter failure unless the men composing it were well experienced in the work in hand. And certainly the result impressed this truth convincingly upon the world. There was a good ship, there were aluminum boats and patent sledges, there were the best Chicago canned provisions, and all the mechanical elements of what the older explorers called success. But there were also the leader and his comrades all carefully selected for their ignorance of the Arctic Zone and their lifelong unfamiliarity with the conditions which there would surround them. Thanks to these, the whole enterprise worked like a charm, and in an almost incredibly short time, and with no loss of life or limb, attained a most disastrous and ignominious success. So with the second party, which has just returned. Its object was not, as some have vainly imagined, to hold a scientific junket on the shore of Baffin's Bay, and perchance to make Cape York a summer rival of Narragansett Pier, On the contrary, it aimed to prove that, no matter how expert and scientific the members of an expedition might be, they could not reach the penetralla of the frost king in pajamas, nor ouffet floating glaciers successfully with the untried stem of a Hoboken ferryboat. This novel but beneficent fact they have amply demonstrated, beyond all reach of cavil. Never again in this generation will the summer girl and the duck-clad youth seek in their light canoe the polar sea, or strew the paleocrystic ice with fragments of chicken sandwich lunch. Surely, to have effected this immensurable good is glory enough for one human life.

Old Nature guards her secrets well, and those who would discover them must use all prudence, all equipment, all persistence. Even then they may often fall. The shores of the Arctic seas are dotted with cairns that are the monuments of failure. Still progress is being made, and little by little men are learning how to accompilsh that one desire of the ages. But amid its interest in them the world should not neglect to give full meed of praise to those who teach us how not to do it, and who, voluntarily posing as horrible examples, restrain uncounted myri-

There is room at the top, and New-York's baseball Giants are making a splendid effort to get there. The pennant may yet come to the metropolis, where it properly belongs.

Party perfidy doesn't seem to be relished in

It is only just to Mr. Cleveland to say that he accepts the logic of events in Hawaii somewhat less awkwardly than he did the humiliation put upon him by his party leaders in the Senate. It is too early as yet to determine whether this is 'consecration" or the saving common-sense of a man who knows when he is beaten.

The veteran photographer, M. B. Brady, has met with so many calamities that he pathetically describes himself as an ocean derellet, "which once sailed proudly over the sea, but has become battered almost out of usefulness by the tempests and the storms, and now drifts helplessly about waiting to be driven on the rocks." Crippled in body, with failing eyesight and harassed by poverty, this famous pioneer in what is now one of the most familiar and highly developed of modern arts has only one thing to live for, and that is the preservation of the splendid historic collection of his works, which passed into the possession of his creditors when he was prostrated in Washington by a street accident and a painful illness. His is certainly a most pitiable fate, and one which ought not only to operatives ought to give bonds also. At this excite sympathy, but also to enlist active interest rescued and not allowed to be scattered. Mr. Brady was a 7th Regiment boy, and among his patrons hundreds of wealthy New-Yorkers. Something ought to be done for him in his broken and saddened old age.

> New-York will respond with its customary generosity to the appeals made in behalf of the stricken communities in the West.

Simpson opens his campaign at Wichita unorking the koumyss bottle of his eloquence and deluging the Wichitanese with its exploding whey. He extols the income tax and upholds the theory of woman suffrage and promulgates a great variety of doctrines acceptable to the locality, and more or less absurd and Simpsonian, illustrating the parable of the blind leading the blind in the direction of the pearest ditch. Of his canvass nothing can be predicted, except that it will be notsy, if his voice holds out, but no one expects the grapes of sense to grow among his thistles of rhetoric.

Later returns from last Tuesday's election in Vermont show that there is scarcely enough left of the Green Mountain Democracy to entitle it to a place in the classification known as "seat-

While most of the rest of the country has been burning up with drouth, Texas has received too abundant water supplies from above and below, the earthquake joining its tribute with that of the thundercloud, and deluging a large section of the country. The event is without precedent, and it is possible that Hogg will issue an official certificate that such things do not happen every day, to save the reputation of the State as a field for Northern investment.

The Lexow Committee will resume work at the old stand to-morrow. The field is ripe for the harvesters.

Governor Flower wants the Democratic nomination, but thus far he appears to be the only Democrat in sight who does. Even Frederick Cook denies that he is a candidate, despite his recent visit to Albany and his consultation with Senator Hill. This is a bad year for the Democrats, and they all seem to realize it. Even Flower would not manifest such "uncommon anxiety" if he did not feel so greatly in need of a "vindication."

Louisiana is wheeling toward Republicanism. The Solid South is breaking the Solid South

The Congregationalist thinks that with concert which on reflection it will probably deem it wise

to call in for revision.

Baron Hirsch's immense donation to his coreligionists driven out of Russia into unwilling exile, a large number coming to this country and South America, has not effected all the relief that was hoped for it, the condition of many of the Argentine refugees being reported to be almost as bad as that of the striking tailors in this city. It was the largest charitable gift ever made by a Hebrew to Hebrews, but the poverty and misery it was intended to relieve outweighed the benefaction many fold, and would have done so if the treasury of Solomon and Hiram of Tyre had been added to it. With some of the chosen people the "forty years in the wilderness" are

Evi- reaching the Isthmus at all. But even when opinions, by dealing with the present rather loftier missions of these two. It is a pleasant not yet ended, and their pilgrimages lead them changing sometimes that of a Czar for that of a slopshop-keeper, and finding perhaps the latter the most grievous. They are entitled to sympathy and such aid as can be rendered everywhere, particularly to fair and living wages for their work when there is any for them to do.

> Governor Waite will open the Colorado campaign with his chin. He is the Windy Knight of the Silver Jaw, and to is out for votes with a net.

> Cromwell died 236 years ago conscious of the renown which awaited him, but probably not foreseeing all its manifestations. If he could have had a forecast that the flag at Atlantic Highlands would be set at half-mast 236 years afterward, to commemorate his exequy, it would very likely have lent a spirit of peace to his going forth which the occasion actually lacked, notwithstanding that he carried his crown of achievement into the still kingdom with him and held his subject realm in the hollow of his hand till the last. It was really complimentary demonstration in honor of the memory of the great usurper, and whoever en gineered it ought to have a medal of hippopotamus hide.

PERSONAL.

"The Worcester Gazette" tells this anecdote about General Banks: "Colonel Wellington, of this city, who was on duty on the Governor's staff at the Fair, said that the last time he saw Banks he met him in the Adjutant-General's office in Boston. And, sadly enough, Banks was saying that his en rand there was to find out what his rank was. He said he remembered he was in the war; he felt quite certain of it. He was unable to remember with any distinctness how he was ranked, and he had come to the Adjutant-General to find out. He was dignified and courteous as usual, but for some time previous his mind had become a wreck. It was a curious way in which it failed to serve him that day."

Queen Victoria possesses a walking-stick that was owned by Charles II.

The Germans of Baltimore are going to raise money for a monument to the poet Heine, to placed in this city.

The composer of "Manon," Signor Puccini, was arrested as a spy in lalta a few days ago, as photographs of the fortworks were found in his possession. He was allowed to go free, however, upon the destruction of the photos, and was invited to a ball that evening. The youngest railway manager in the world m

Archie Cowley, of Deliwood, Minn., who is seven years old. His father, who is a St. Paul banker, has had built for him an electric railway one-tenth of a mile in length, of which he is the manager, owner and company.

Miss Kipling, who is writing articles for various magazines, is a sister of Rudyard Kipling. She to now Mrs. Fleming. The Barnicoats, of Boston, went to Portland, Me,

the other day; and while they were there they prein recognition of the fact that he is "the oldest living chief engineer in the country." The Barnicoats appear to fill a large place in Boston and the parts adjacent, but to many New-Yorkers they would have all the interest of novelty.

Signor Schiaparelli, the eminent astronomer of Italy, treats with great scorn the suggestion that the inhabitants of the planet Mars are signalling to the earth.

Barney Langtry, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in Kansas, owns a ranch of 13,000 acres in Chase County.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Medical News" says that even sewage water can be converted into pure drinking water by sand filtration in filter basins at the rate of 2,000,000 gallons per acre per day.

Wool-I didn't take any vacation this year; I didn't need one. Van Pelt-But you worked hard didn't you? Wool-Yes, but you see I saved myself a good deal by not taking any last year.—(Kate Field's Washington.

They appear to be up to all the latest ideas in New-Zealand. Recently a bride in that colony was married in a dress-reform costume, the sallent gasment of which was a pair of knickerbockers.

ALL-POWERFUL CHINA. And now they tell us China may.
Should poor Japan become her prey,
Rise in her might and kill and slay,
And all the world subdue:
The lowly washee-washee men
May conquer all of Europe when
They'll sail across the sea and then
We shall be walloped, too.

Oh! who would dream these men so meek, With eyes so curiously oblique Would ever dare to have the cheek A nation to assail: But none can guess what dreams may come into a Mongol's cranium, We know although That "thereby hangs a tall."

Nixon Waterman in Chicago Journal.

According to "The Pittsburg Dispatch," a prominent surgeon says that if children are taken in hand when quite young, their noses can be adapted to eyeglasses without danger or much pain, and he is willing to make the experiment if any mother will furnish the subject. He will charge nothing. His tidea is to engraft a protuberance on each side of the nose as a sort of saddle for the glasses to rest on. They would be no disfigurement, as the glasses would cover them. When man was formed glasses were unknown, hence many noses were un provided with the necessary hump to keep them on. It is highly important that this oversight should b

The Phonetic Visiting Card.—"May," said her husband, as they prepared to go out calling, "do you really mean to use those phonetic visiting cards, with your name spelled Mae Kathryn Alys Smith?" "I certainly do," replied Mrs. May Catharine Alice Smith. "Very well, then," said her husband, firmly, "I am with you." And he politely handed her a card very neatly inscribed, "Jorje Phrederyc Albyrt Smith."—(Answers.

A Chicago paper says that there are in Chicago at least 5,000 places in the manufacturing district where workingmen are in the habit of going for liquor. These saloons are purposely placed near the factories so as the more easily to absorb the men's wages. If each one of these saloons took in \$10 a day, the sum would amount to \$50,000 a day, or \$304-000 for a week of six days.

How well do I remember,
Twas in a bright September,
That I went out for a week with Elinore;
And she steered me to a table
And ate oysters till the sable
Waiter gobbled all my cash and wanted more.
—(Buffalo Courier.

Dr. Good, a missionary in the interior of Africa says that the poverty of the native languages is a serious hindrance to missionary effort. In the Bule language, for instance, there is no word for "thanks" or "thanksgiving." "To believe," trust," "to have faith," are all expressed verb to which there is no corresponding noun. There is no word for "spirit." The Bule have always believed in an invisible god, but they have never given such a being a name. With the Bule a living man has a body and a shadow-the literal shape cast by the living person-which at death leaves the body and becomes a disembodied spirit with a new name which cannot be used to apply to God and the an-So Dr. Good is driven to say that God is & "shadow," and that Christ will send His shadow" into men's hearts, etc.

Judge Whaley, of Madison, Tex., declined to hold a small boy who had been arrested for eating a dinner that had been sent to a schoolmate. No doubt the judge thought of the safe old axiom: It's a wise child that knows its own fodder. (Philadelphia Ledger.

Says "The Philadelphia Record": "The recent movement in the direction of the adoption of individual communion cups among certain churches in this city has led a number of jewellers to begin the manufacture of the cups and other paraof action the Christian Endeavor societies might control the politics of both parties, a theory nent Chestnut-st. dealer has the cups in all shapes and sizes arranged in portable racks. Some of the cups are scarcely bigger than thimbles, while others are as large as a small teacup. The idea of adopting the individual cups at communion service was first taken up in this city by the Fourth Baptist Church, at rifth and Buttonwood sts., and a number of other churches will probably follow suit. The merits of the reform from a sanitary point of view are very strongly urged by a number of prominent citizens throughout the coun-

The "Sample" Fiend.—The Clerk (in the drygoods totor)—How many samples of cloth shall I give that

woman?
The Manager-Fourteen.
The Clerk-But we have fifteen styles of goods in that class.
The Manager-I know it. But when she's set.
The Manager-I know it. But when she's set.
I he fourteen she likes best she'll come back lected the fourteen she likes best she'll come back and want something she can make up her mind se and want something she can make up her mind se have a dress made of (Chicago Record.